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tate, black; conidia clavate,  $75-80 \times 15\mu$ , contracted below into a slender stipitate base, pale straw-color.

On dead limbs of *Cornus florida*. West Chester, Pa. Everhart, Haines, Jefferis and Gray.

**CORYNEUM JUNIPERINUM.**—Forming little black, sphaeriaeform, scattered or aggregated, subconfluent tufts on living leaves of *Juniperus communis*. Conidia vermiform-cylindrical, about 6-septate, dark brown,  $35-40 \times 6-8\mu$ , on short, stout pedicels.

Decorah, Iowa, May 1882. E. W. Holway.

**HELICOMA VELUTINUM.**—Prostrate hyphae nearly obsolete, erect threads simple, subulate, septate, brown,  $114-125 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\mu$ ; conidia with about two coils, brown and about 12-septate.

*H. Curtisii*, Berk., differs in its abundant creeping hyphae and its rather broader multiseptate conidia. *H. Mulleri*, Cda., has subhyaline spores not so closely coiled, and slenderer, and has also abundant prostrate hyphae. On decaying bark of *Magnolia*. Newfield, N. J.

The measurements not otherwise noted are in micromillimeters, *i. e.*, thousandths of a millimeter.

**North American Genera of Grasses.**—Notes on Bentham's paper on Gramineae published in Vol. xix. of the Journal of the Linnean Society.

The subjoined list of genera of grasses is intended to comprise all those represented in North America, north of Mexico, arranged according to the system of classification of Bentham in the paper above referred to. Several genera, *Coix*, L., for example, are included that are only known as escapes from cultivation. *Isachne* is inserted without a number as it is doubtful whether it occurs within our limits.

Some of the notes appended to the list have already appeared in another publication, but as they comprise valuable matter for reference they may well appear again for the use of the readers of the BULLETIN. The writer has only recently been able to consult the paper by Bentham, or the matter here published would have been presented at an earlier date.

#### Series A. PANICACEAE.

Tribe I. Paniceae.—1. *Reimaria*, Flügge. 2. *Paspalum*, Lin. 3. *Anthraenantia*, Beauv. (*Aulaxanthus*, Ell.) 4. *Amphicarpum*, Kunth. 5. *Eriochloa*, HBK. 6. *Beckmannia*, Host. 7. *Panicum*, Lin. 8. *Oplismenus*, Beauv. (*Orthopogon*, Br.) 9. *Chactium*, Nees. (*Berchtoldia*, Presl.) 10. *Setaria*, Beauv. 11. *Cenchrus*, Lin. 12. *Pennisetum*, Pers. (*Gymnothrix*, Beauv.) 13. *Spartina*, Schreb. (*Trachynotia*, Mx. *Limnetis*, Pers.) 14. *Stenotaphrum*, Trin. (*Diastemanthe*, Steud.) 15. *Pharus*, Lin.

Tribe II. Maydeae.—16. *Coix*, Lin. 17. *Tripsacum*, Lin. 18. *Zea*, Lin. (Mays, Gaertn.)

Tribe III. Oryzeae.—19. *Hydrochloa*, Beauv. 20. *Zizania*, Lin. (*Hydropyrum*, Link.) 21. *Luziola*, Juss. (*Caryochloa*, Trin.) 22. *Leersia*, Sw. (*Asprella*, Schreb.) 23. *Alopecurus*, Lin.

Tribe IV. Tristegineae, Nees.—24. *Thurberia*, Benth. (*Sclerachne*, Torr. *Greenia*, Nutt.) 25. *Polypogon*, Desf.

Tribe V. Zoysieae.—26. *Hilaria*, HBK. (Pleuraphis, Torr.) 27. *Aegopogon*, H. B. (Hymenothecum, Lag.) 28. *Tragus*, Hall. (Lappago, Schreb.)

Tribe VI. Andropogoneae.—29. *Imperata*, Cyr. 30. *Erianthus*, Mx. (Ripidium, Trin.) 31. *Elionurus*, H. B. 32. *Rottboellia*, Lin. f. 33. *Manisurus*, Lin. 34. *Ischaemum*, Lin. 35. *Heteropogon*, Pers. 36. *Andropogon*, L. 37. *Chrysopogon*, Trin. 38. *Sorghum*, Pers. (Blumenbachia, Koel.)

Series B. POACEAE.

Tribe VII. Phalarideae.—39. *Phalaris*, Lin. 40. *Anthoxanthum*, Lin. 41. *Hierochloa*, Gmel. (Savastana, Schrank.)

Tribe VIII. Agrostaeae.—42. *Aristida*, Lin. 43. *Stipa*, Lin. 44. *Oryzopsis*, Mich. 45. *Milium*, Lin. 46. *Muhlenbergia*, Schreb. 47. *Brachyelytrum*, Beauv. 48. *Lycurus*, HBK. 49. *Heleo-*  
*chloa*, Host. (Pechea, Pourr.) 50. *Phleum*, Lin. 51. *Coleanthus*,  
Seid. 52. *Phippsia*, Br. 53. *Sporobolus*, Br. (Vilfa, Beauv.)  
54. *Epicampes*, Presl. 55. *Agrostis*, Lin. 56. *Arctagrotis*,  
Griseb. 57. *Cinna*, Lin. (Abola, Adans.) 58. *Gastridium*, Beauv.  
59. *Deyeuxia*, Clarion. 60. *Ammophila*, Host. (Psamma, Beauv.)

Tribe IX. Isachneae.—*Isachne*, Br.

Tribe X. Aveneae.—61. *Aira*, Lin. 62. *Deschampsia*, Beauv. 63.  
*Holcus*, Lin. 64. *Trisetum*, Pers. 65. *Avena*, Lin. 66. *Ar-*  
*rhenatherum*, Beauv. 67. *Danthonia*, DC.

Tribe XI. Chlorideae.—68. *Cynodon*, Pers. 69. *Ctenium*, Panz.  
(Monocera, Ell.) 70. *Chloris*, Sw. 71. *Trichloris*, Fourn. 72.  
*Gymnopogon*, Beauv. (Anthopogon, Nutt.) 73. *Schedonnardus*,  
Steud. 74. *Bouteloua*, Lag. (Eutriana, Trin.) 75. *Eleusine*,  
Gaertn. 76. *Leptochloa*, Beauv. (Oxydenia, Nutt.) 77. *Buchloë*,  
Engel.

Tribe XII. Festucaceae.—78. *Pappophorum*, Schreb. 79. *Cottea*, Kunth.  
80. *Triodia*, Br. (Uralespis, Nutt. Tricuspsis, Beauv.) 81. *Diplachne*,  
Beauv. 82. *Triplasis*, Beauv. (Diplocea, Raf.) 83. *Eremochloë*,  
S. Wats. 84. *Phragmites*, Trin. (Arundo, Beauv.) 85. *Monan-*  
*thochloë*, Engel. 86. *Munroa*, Torr. 87. *Lamarkia*, Moench.  
(Chrysurus, Pers.) 88. *Cynosurus*, L. 89. *Koeleria*, Pers. 90.  
*Eatonia*, Raf. 91. *Dissanthelium*, Trin. (Stenochloa, Nutt.)  
92. *Catabrosa*, Beauv. 93. *Eragrostis*, Beauv. 94. *Melica*, Lin.  
95. *Diarrhena*, Raf. 96. *Streptogyne*, Beauv. 97. *Pleuropogon*,  
Br. (Lophochlaena, Nees.) 98. *Uniola*, Lin. (Trisiola, Raf.)  
99. *Distichlis*, Raf. 100. *Dactylis*, Lin. 101. *Briza*, Lin. 102.  
*Poa*, Lin. 103. *Graphephorum*, Desv. 104. *Glyceria*, Br. 105.  
*Festuca*, Lin. 106. *Bromus*, Lin.

Tribe XIII. Hordeae.—107. *Lolium*, Lin. 108. *Agropyrum*, J.  
Gaertn. 109. *Hordeum*, Lin. 110. *Elymus*, Lin. 111. *As-*  
*prella*, Willd. (Hystrix, Moench. Gymnostichum, Schreb.)

Tribe XIV. Bambuseae.—112. *Arundinaria*.

NOTES.

1. *Reimaria oligostachya*, Munro, is No. 3566 of Curtiss's Florida plants, ticketed *Paspalum vaginatum*, Sw.
2. *Panicum ignoratum* and *P. rufum* of Kunth are now referred to

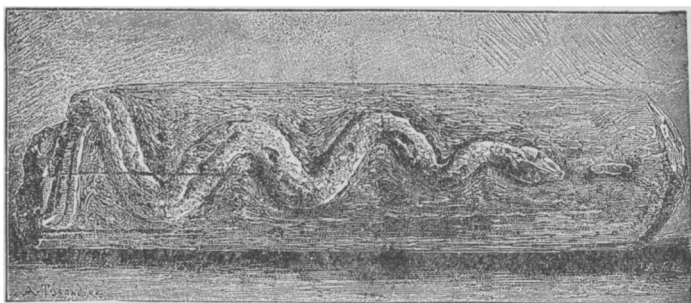
- Anthaenantia*, Beauv. The former is *A. villosa*, Beauv., and the latter *A. rufa*, Benth.
3. *Eriochloa*, HBK., has the right of priority over *Helopus*, Trin. *E. punctata*, Hamilton, is united with *E. polystachya*, HBK.
  4. *Beckmannia*, Host., is placed with the Paniceae after *Eriochloa*.
  5. The genus *Panicum* numbers about 250 species, although over 800 supposed species have been described. Steudel enumerates 850.
  6. *Berchtoldia*, Presl., is united with *Chaetium*, Nees.
  7. *Penicillaria*, Willd., is included under *Pennisetum*, Pers.
  8. *Crypsis schoenoides*, Lam., is *Heleochloa schoenoides*, Host.
  9. *Thurberia*, Benth., is substituted for *Greenia* of Nuttall and *Sclerachne* of Torrey, as both these names had already been taken. *Limnas*, Trin., to which Steudel has referred the species of *Thurberia*, is limited to a single and very distinct species from East-Russian Asia.
  10. *Hilaria*, HBK., includes *Pleuraphis*, Torr.
  11. *Tragus*, Hall., has precedence over *Lappago*, Schreb.
  12. *Rotthoellia ciliata*, Nutt., is a species of *Elionurus*, Humb. et Bonpl., very closely allied to if not a variety of *E. ciliaris*, HBK.
  13. *Andropogon melanocarpus*, Ell.—No. 3641 of Curtiss's Florida plants—is a species of *Heteropogon*.
  14. *Sorghum nutans*, *S. avenaceum* and *S. secundum* of Chapman are species of *Chrysopogon*, Trin.
  15. *Oryzopsis*, Mx., includes *Eriocoma* of Nuttall, (the *Fendleria* of Steudel.)
  16. *Muhlenbergia*, Schreb., includes *Vaseya*, Thurber.
  17. *Vilfa* of Beauvois is reduced to *Sporobolus*, Br. The *Vilfa* of Adanson belongs to *Agrostis*.
  18. *Cinna macroura* of the Botany of California is *Epicampes rigens*, Benth.
  19. *Calamagrotis*, Adans., is separated from *Deyeuxia*, from which the species are distinguished by having no prolongation of the rachilla, or "rudiment of a second flower." Their generally tall and almost reed-like habit, together with the ring of long hairs surrounding the flowering-glume, separates them from *Agrostis*. *Calamagrostis longifolia*, Hook., and *C. brevipilis*, Gray, are referred to the genus *Ammophila*.
  20. *Deyeuxia*, Clarion, includes those species in which the rachilla is prolonged into a smooth or more commonly hairy bristle or stipes. *Agrostis aequivalvis*, Trin., is placed in this genus.
  21. *Calamagrotis arenaria*, Roth., is referred to *Ammophila*, Host.—*A. arundinacea*.
  22. *Aira*, L., includes only two North American species—*A. caryophylla* and *A. praecox*, Lin. The other North American grasses which have been included in *Aira* are now referred to *Deschampsia*, Beauv. *Aira danthonioides*, Trin., becomes *Deschampsia calycina*, Presl.
  23. *Eustachys*, Desv., is united with *Chloris*, Sw.
  24. *Chloropsis*, an unpublished genus, is *Trichloris* of Fournier, in his "Enumeration of Mexican Gramineae."
  25. *Lepturus paniculatus*, Nutt., is no *Lepturus* at all but a species of *Schedonnardus*, Steud.

26. *Bouteloua curtipendula*, Gray, is *B. racemosa*, Lagasca.
27. *Dactyloctenium Aegyptiacum*, Willd., is now *Eleusine Aegyptiaca*, Pers.
28. *Leptochloa*, P. B., in North America is limited to *L. mucronata*, Kunth.
29. *Triodia*, Br., includes *Uralespis* and *Windsoria* of Nuttall and *Tricuspis* of Beauvois.
30. *Diplachne*, Beauv., is separated from *Leptochloa*, and includes our *L. fascicularis*, Gray, *L. dubia*, Nees., etc.
31. *Uralespis cornuta*, Ell., and *Uralespis purpurea*, Nutt., are now species of *Triplasis*, P. B.
32. *Stenochloa* of Nuttall is *Dissanthelium* of Trinius.
33. *Catabrosa*, Beauv., is limited to *C. aquatica*, Beauv.
34. *Lophochlaena*, Nees., is made a synonym of *Pleuropogon*, Br.
35. *Brizopyrum*, Link, is now restricted to a few African species. The American grasses which have been included in this genus are now separated under *Distichlis*, Rafinesque.
36. *Atropis*, Rupr., raised to the rank of a genus in the Botany of California, forms a section under *Glyceria*.
37. *Ceratochloa*, DC., separated from *Bromus* in the Botany of California, is again referred to that genus, forming the fourth section.
38. *Agropyrum*, Gaertn., includes *A. repens*, *A. junceum*, *A. caninum*, etc., the genus *Triticum* being restricted to the cultivated wheats, on the one hand, but made to embrace the species of *Aegilops* on the other.
39. *Elymus Europaeus*, Lin., is *Hordeum sylvaticum*, Huds.
40. *Asprella*, Willd., has precedence, from priority, over *Gymnostichum*.

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F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

**Some Phenomena connected with the Cambium-Layer.**—The accompanying cut, which we borrow from our French cotemporary *La Nature*, illustrates a singular instance of what the young wood-cells constituting the cambium-layer are capable of accomplishing when a foreign organism chances to be introduced into their midst.



The object represented is a small Brazilian reptile—the jaracaca—which was found within the trunk of an ipé-mirim, a tree of common occurrence in the province of Matto Grosso, to the north of the